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New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1896.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The report that the four leaders of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg had been released is denied. - Jules Simon, the celebrated French statesman and author, is dangerously ill. === The Duke of Orleans summoned a council of his leaders to discuss his claims to the throne of France.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: The day was devoted to consideration of conference reports; it was voted to insist on the construction of only two battle-ships. House: A message from the President vetoing the General Deficiency bill was received, the veto was sustained, and an amended bill passed; action was taken on several conference reports.

DOMESTIC. - Democratic primary elections took place throughout Georgia; a heavy vote was cast, the silver question being the issue. Many persons were poisoned at a high school dinner in Frankfort, Ind. - Minister Willis has decided to return to Hawaii and not run for Congress in Kentucky. === Union Classical Institute of Kentucky scored the most points at the Eastern New-York Interscholastic Meet in Albany, = Princeton beat Yale at baseball in

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The 7th Regiment had a field day at Van Cortlandt Park. Yale crew sailed for Europe by the Berlin to take part in the Henley regatta. === The big bicycle parade in the Boulevard and Riverside Drive was viewed by thousands of speciaclub station at College Point, Long Island.

Stocks were dull and irregular, THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Light rain, followed by fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 68; aver-

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Evidence of the astonishing growth of the popularity of the bicycle was furnished by the huge parade which took place yesterday afternoon on the Boulevard. It is estimated that the number of wheels in line exceeded eight thousand, and every wheelman's club in the Empire State, and likewise of New-Jersey, was the parade should have proved such an unqualified success, undimmed by any hitch or accident, must be a source of satisfaction to the organizers of this big undertaking, who may congratulate themselves on having provided the citizens of New-York with a novel and picturesque form of popular entertainment.

The trial of Mrs. Fleming for the murder of her mother continues to absorb public attention in an extraordinary degree, and the week has come to a close with the prospects of the conviction of the prisoner sensibly diminished. This is not so much due to any evidence thus far adduced in favor of her innocence as to the startling charges brought by her lawyer, Mr. Brooke, late on Friday against the counsel and experts for the prosecution. While there is nothing so far to satisfy the public that there is any foundation for these charges, yet it is certain that they have improved the chances of Mrs. Fleming's acquittal, as no matter how much they may be disproved they are likely to leave a vague impression that she has been

treated unfairly. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the big crowd assembled at the pier of the American Line to witness the departure of the Yale crew for England, and it was amid deafening cheers that the sons of old Ell started on their mission to win the Royal Challenge Cup at the forthcoming Henley regatta. So far as can be ascertained, they have a fair chance of success. For while they give evidence of being in every respect up to the Yale standard of excellence, it is by no means certain that they will find in either the Leander or the Thames crew foemen worthy of their steel. In spite of this their victory would prove a great feather in the cap of Yale, and could not fail to afford much gratification to their fellow-countrymen, America's record at Henley having been up till w. with one unimportant exception, a suc-

cession of defeats. Van Cortlandt Park was the scene of mimic warfare yesterday afternoon, some 40,000 rounds of cartridges being fired during the course of the bloodless battle by the gallant 7th Regiment. A notable feature of this most

asful and brilliant field day of New-York's

crack corps, and one which speaks well for the true military spirit by which it is imbued, is

the fact that all the expenses in connection with the affair were borne by the regiment itself, the State, and consequently the public. being put to no expense in the matter. We understand that the example of the 7th in the matter will be followed by the First Battery, which is being reviewed to-day in Van Cortlandt Park, as well as by the Signal Corps and Troop A, and feel convinced that the people of New-York will appreciate in its true light the public spirit thus displayed by our citizen

The session of Congress which is just closing has been a notable and important one in many respects, although, on the whole, disappointing. While the Republicans of the House, with praiseworthy and high-minded disregard of partisanship, have responded to the President's appeals and passed measures to relieve the Treasury from the desperate straits into which it was plunged by Democratic financiering. their efforts have been largely nullified by the Populistic and free-silver combination which holds the Senate in its grip, and the only important financial measure to become law was that repealing the free-alcohol section of the Wilson tariff, which, it is estimated, will add about \$10,000,000 to the revenues. Foreign affairs have occupied a large portion of the session, the most notable incidents being the passage of the Venezuela Commission bill and the Cuban and Armenian resolutions. Care and thoroughness marked the work of the leading House committees, and the general appropriation bills were prepared and passed in an unprecedentedly brief time, and in most instances with a rigid regard for economy. The Repub licans have contended against great difficulties and embarrassments, and they merit the thanks of the country for what they have been able to

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

In the matter of Republican nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in this State, about which we observe a disposition on the part of some young and zealous Republicans to open a discussion just now, The Tribune ventures to suggest that there is plenty of time between now and the date of the State Convention for a very full and clear expression of the sentiment of the party, and that there is no occasion for hastening a decision or getting into a heated controversy over it. With the National Convention still to act, and the great Presidential campaign of 1896 to open, it seems a little premature to enter upon the discussion of candidates for State offices, unless it be in the most general way. Obviously, the first thing to be done is to put the Presidential ticket in the field with a Republican National plat form clearly expressed, outspoken in terms and fearless in its declaration of principles. The next step, so far as New-York State Republicans are concerned, will be to put in nomina tion a State ticket thoroughly in harmony with the National ticket, representing not only the principles embodied in the National platform but the confidence of the party in the candidates and the popular impulse which gave it birth.

The Tribune has no fears that the Re publican State Convention will put in nomination a ticket which will command the same cordial support from the voters that the Presidential candidate is sure to receive. The wave of enthusiasm which has already submerged the machinery of what is called the "regular organization" will not spend itself and subside with the accomplishment of its first and main purpose. New-York Republicans, who have in overwhelming numbers and by unmistakably earnest demonstrations placed themselves in an attitude of determined hostility to the machine politicians, who during the last two years have controlled the Executive and to a considerable extent directed legislation with such melancholy results, will not be content with having defeated these schemers in the Presidential tors. - Winners at Gravesend: Irish Reel, field. They will not repose upon their arms Patrician, Lithos, Paladin, Margrave, Dormitor. after that victory and permit the machine man-St. Louis defeated New-York at baseball agers to handicap the National ticket with by the score of 6 to 4; Cincinnati won from | State nominations out of sympathy with the Brooklyn, 13 to 0. —— The annual regatia of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club was sailed off the any padding of rolls, nor fraudulent primaries, ner close corporation methods, nor any other of the devices with which they are so familiar, will avail in a State Convention against the mass of Republican voters, who will already have asserted themselves against Boss do nination in the choice of the candidate for Pres-

Ident The nomination of McKinley at St. Louis in the face of the deadliest hostility of Mr. Platt and the State machine will make an end of the control of the party by that machine in this State. The honest Republican voters will not allow the machine managers to conduct the party to political suicide by putting a ticket in nomination which would represent the views and the wishes, the policy and the methods, of men who had moved heaven and earth to defeat McKinley and make their subservient instrument the candidate in his stead. So much may be safely counted on. The eggs of the Platt machine are all in one basket, and the nomination of McKinley breaks the whole lot. It is waste of time to talk about the chances apparently represented in the procession. That of any one of the aspirants for the Governorship or Lieutenant-Governorship who has been connected even remotely with the shameless abuse of trust and prostitution of power, which have characterized the Platt-Morton Administration of the last two years. Nothing is more certain than that Governor Morton himselfwho has been treated with unusual consideration on account of his advanced age and previously unspotted public career, and is by far the strongest candidate yet named by the machine managers-would be defeated for re-election even on the same ticket with a popular can lidate in a Presidential year.

The machine candidates being eliminated, the rest may be left to timely and reasonable discussion after the result of the National Convention has been formally declared. There are candidates in plenty for both places who have not the smell of the Platt machine upon their garments. And from these the great body of oters in the State will select fitting candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor without Boss dictation or interference, just as the great body of voters in the Nation are about to choose their candidate for President and Vice-Presi-

THE ABANDONMENT OF HOME RULE. Formal announcement has at last been made. by the representatives of a considerable faction of the former Gladstonian party in Eng land, of their entire withdrawal from the Irish Home Rule coalition, and of their determination no longer to support the Irish demand for at independent Parliament in Dublin. We say "at last," because this announcement has evidently been impending for three or four years. Ever since Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the leadership of his party, such action has been contemplated, and a fitting opportunity for it has been somewhat impatiently awaited. That opportunity has come, in the controversy over the new School bill. The Irish members are supporting that Government measure, because they now it will be for the good of Ireland; because also, it will be good for the Roman Catholic Church. For this latter reason, and for the reason that it will be good for the Church of England, too, the Nonconformists are bitterly opposed to it. And so they say, substantially, to the Irish: "If you support a Conservative "measure which is obnoxious to us, we will no

"is dead." That is the final dictum of the official spokesmen of the Wesleyan Church, and It is so numerous a body, and forms so considerable a portion of the Liberal-Radical electorate, that all hope of getting another Home Rule majority without it is entirely outside of reason. Gladstonian Home Rule is, therefore, indeed to be reckoned dead. The redemption of Ireland must now come from a new source

and proceed on new lines. Logical as this conduct of the English Nonconformists may appear, it is the logic of selfishness and insincerity. If Home Rule is right, as they formerly declared, it is right without regard to any School bill. If Imperial rule of Ireland is a crime, as they once vehemently protested, it is no less a crime merely because the victims of it are seeking some slight measure of amelioration. If the English Nonconformists ever really believed in Home Rule and supported it on principle, they ought to do so now just as much. Nothing has occurred to change the principle of the thing in the slightest. The English Nonconformists knew ten

years ago, just as well as they know to-day, that the vast majority of the Irish Home Rulers were Roman Catholics, and that if Home Rule were granted the government of Ireland would be administered largely in the interests of that Church, When the Protestants of Ulster remonstrated against being delivered over Catholic rule, they scoffed at their fears. When a division occurred in the Irish party, they sided to a man with that faction which was most favored by the Catholic clergy and which was most under ecclesiastical control. They had no fear of Clericalism then, so long as it was to be exercised over some one else, in another country. "Puritan and Papist," as the saying was, worked hand in hand. But now that there is a suspicion of a bit of Clericalism being practised upon themselves, in their own country. they cry out in indignant protest, and desert their old allies, and abandon the once sacred cause of Home Rule.

The incident will convince the world thatno matter how sincere Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley may have been-the majority of their followers in the Home Rule campaign were not sincere, and were selfish. They never really believed in Home Rule. They supported it merely for the sake of thus securing Irish support in return, to keep them in office and to further their own measures. They did not care a row of pins about the "justice to Ireland" and the "union of hearts," of which they talked so glibly. All they cared for was, "Votes! votes! votes," as Mr. Gladstone once expressed it. They were, from first to last, seeking their own selfish gain, and using the Irish as a catspaw to that end. As long as Mr. Gladstone, with the prestige of his great name and the tremendous power of his unmatched personality, was at the excursions are doubtless in a measure educahead of the party, the seamy side of the con- tional. But they do not afford the kind of tract was concealed. When he retired, although | education sought in a first-class modern college his party still had a majority, the terms of the We may expect this presentation at Smith alliance became much strained. Now, when therefore, like that of last year, to embody not Home Rule is for a time in a hopeless minority. the technical psculiarities, but rather the es the miserable sordidness of the whole purchase sential spirit of Shakespeare, and to emphasize and sale is made apparent. The English find what is in him for all men and for all time the Irish no longer useful to them, or no longer | What has been done by Henry Irving and Au sufficient for their purposes, and so cast them gustin Daly has properly been studied, to supoff and repudiate their cause. It is a disheart- plement the instruction of the college professor. ening spectacle. But it may not be an un- The young women of Smith will come to their mixed evil if it teaches the true friends of Ireland an obvious and much-needed lesson.

AN INCIDENT IN PARK HISTORY.

The abandonment of the project for a public bath in Tompkins Square is in conformity with the sound principle that an open space in a crowded city ought to be strictly devoted to the purposes which it was designed to serve. prise from benevolent motives, meant the an essential element of a liberal education. change of plan to be accepted as a formal recognition of that principle. It has been a hard task to defend the parks against encroachment

and for that very reason the project forcibly wholesome cleared space, which confers great and constant benefits on all who live in its vicinity. But inasmuch as it belongs to the city, and supposably therefore could be required without cost for a municipal purpose, it was cheerfully selected as a site for the protected bath, without a suspicion on the part of the good people directing the movement that their choice was unwise and improvident. And yet from every point of view they were make ing a serious mistake. They did not reflect that the site they wanted could be sold to persons who would guarantee not to establish upon it a worse nuisance than a bathhouse would be, for a sum far in excess of that which the city would have to pay for a site exactly as well adapted to bathhouse pur poses. Such a disposition of park space would be universally condemned; but would it not be really more sensible than the one which actually was proposed? In the one case the city would have only a diminished square and a bathhouse; in the other case it would have a diminished square, a bathhouse and a large sum of

money to boot. It is conceivable that park space might be surrendered for an object to which park surroundings would be favorable, so that some compensation would be discernible. In many cases, for example, hospital patients would be greatly cheered and benefited by trees and grass and fresh air all around them, and the sacrifice of park space to hospital uses would not be an utter waste, though on the whole unjustifiable But if there is one public institution which has less claim in reason than any other to a park site it is a bathing establishment. If it is well lighted, well ventilated, well equipped and well kept, it answers every purpose for which it exists. Persons who are inside are not in a fit condition to look out, those who are outside have no excuse for looking in, and the bather's pleasure and advantage would not be enhanced in the slightest degree by the circumstance of his having reached the place of ablution by a path winding through shrubbery instead of by a flight of steps from a sidewalk.

Possibly it may be thought that the true principle of park administration is violated by the agreement to establish the new bath at one extremity of the little park which is to be cre ated on the lower East Side. But this is essen tially different from the Tompkins Square proposition. The city does not surrender a cleared space which it now possesses, but sets apart for a highly desirable object a small portion of the space which it is about to cleara portion so located, moreover, that what is left will not be harmed by the occupation of what is taken. If we supposed that this arrangement would ever be successfully appealed "longer support the measure you desire. There- to in defence of any scheme for the misappro- turb our morning rest by noisy tintingabula-

"fore, so far as we are concerned, Home Rule | printion of park land we should certainly oppose it, but we do not think it is capable of being so construed. On the contrary, there is reason to hope that a municipal incident which we have more than once discussed at considerable length will hereafter be cited as a precedent against hasty and ill-considered action whenever a public park is put in jeopardy either by politicians or philanthropists.

SHAKESPEARE IN COLLEGE.

The season of commencements is again at hand-has, indeed, already begun-and some thousands of young men and women are nervously intent upon its fascinating functions. Orations are to be written, committed to memory and rehearsed. Essays are to be prepared. Caps and gowns are to be procured and fitted, and the art of wearing them gracefully must be acquired. In the familiar phrases of their own orations the graduates are entering upon the final dress parade before going forth to engage in the earnest battles of life. Year after year the same scenes are enacted, the same sentiments sonorously expressed. Yet here and there appears a tendency to modify the traditional commencement programme, or at least to connect it with some new features, which, while perhaps not less spectacular than the old, are less superficial and more practical.

At Smith College, for example, the performance of a play of sterling merit by some stand ard author has become a regular feature of commencement week. In former years master pleces of Sophocies, Shakespeare, Browning and George Eliot have been produced. couraged by the marked success of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" last year, the class of 1806 has prepared itself to give two performances of "As You Like It," and there is every reason to anticipate therefor an equal measure of success. The standard of success on sucl an occasion varies, of course, in some respects from that in an ordinary theatrical perform ance, although in some respects it coincides with it. There will be no insistence upon an exclusively academic and therefore one-sided Interpretation of Shakespeare. The fact is fully taken into account that the dramatist wrote his plays to be played, and to be played before audiences of average people. What is good and lasting in theatrical traditions, as af feeting the practical production of the plays, should not be found to conflict, therefore, with the dieta of Shakespearian scholars and commentators. There is, after all, no better commentator than the practical interpreter, the Booth or Irving or other great artist who give his life to making the drama live.

There may be some interest in reviving, as curtous experiment, the archaic conditions of the Elizabethan stage, as also in dwelling upon the obsolete and the obscure in the text. task equipped with the results not only of four years of classroom training and library read discipline in the interpretation of their parts, at structors of the day. In no way could the lit erary culture of the college course be more fit tingly crowned, and in no way could the festivi ties of commencement time be more gracefully We should be glad to know that every public adorned. The undertaking is one that will be official having even the slightest authority over regarded with attention and appreciation wherthe parks of New-York, and all the persons who ever a practical knowledge of the works of our have taken an interest in this particular enter- greatest poet and dramatist is recognized as

The discordant cry of the street-vender has and spollation, not merely because at times become so much a feature of city life that it there have been men in power who were far never seems to occur to anybody to ask why it less interested in their preservation than in the should be allowed. Of course, so long as the promotion of personal and political ambitions, vender takes out his license permitting him but also because many citizens of excellent to cry his wares he is entirely within his legal intentions have never comprehended the true rights in doing so; and even those who are functions of a park. And doubtless it will be most annoyed by his raucous ululations have necessary for years to come to exercise unceas | no good reuson to be angry with him. He is ing vigilance in behalf of these priceless por simply trying to make an honest living in a lawful way. But the wisdom of allowing such It is not to be supposed that any unworthy | men to add to the unavoidable din and clamor purpose was behind the proposition to estable of the city is open to serious question. As "The lish a large public bath in Tompkins Square, Medical Record" points out in a well-considered acticle, the cries of street venders have the illustrates the dangers to which the parks are effect of largely increasing the sufferings of exposed. Tompkins Square is invaluable to the nervous and sick people; and the nervous and densely populated district in which it lies the sick form a large class in a city like New During recent years it has been transformed York. It would be had enough if street-yendfrom a hideous waste, obstructed and defiled ers were gifted with pleasant, musical voices by miscellaneous rubbish, into a sightly and but that is far from being the case, "Accord-"ing to the statistics kept by the Street-Vender "License Bureau," says "The Record," "only one man has applied for a permit so far the "season who was not the victim of a severchronic laryngitis. This one is recorded a "having only an aggravated eleft palate. Som of those who are being rendered deaf by the discordant cries may receive satisfaction from the thought that six weeks in the busines is the average time for a boy to lose his volc

Now why should one particular class of mer chants be allowed to make such public nui sances of themselves? "The Record" enters its protest in the name of invalids and nervous people, and it confines its criticisms merely to the cries of street-venders. But the street venders are by no means the only, or the chief, slopers in this matter, and invalids and nervon people are not the only persons to be considered in discussing the question of unnecessary noises The question is, in fact, of the greatest importance, and every citizen, whether he is in good health or not is vitally interested in it. For it is a matter of record that the nervous system of civilized man is neutely sensitive to impres sions that would have no effect on the primitive savage. As the world advances in culture it shrinks more and more from all experiences that affect the nerves-such as pain, grief, sudden surprise and noise. The savage can endure without flinching pain that would be intolerable to the civilized man, and he would not be disconcerted by noises that would drive most people in civilized life to the madhouse, No one will question this; and yet, strangely

enough, in our cities little effort is made t avold noise. In most American towns the pave ments seem to be constructed with a view to making as much noise as possible. The recent adoption of rubber tires for carriages has shown what can be done in eliminating the noise of vehicles; but nearly all trucks are needlessly neisy. They are so loosely put together that they gattle through the streets like a moving boiler-shop. The same thing is true in a large measure of streetears, and there are few rall way trains that are not run with a great deal more noise than is at all necessary. The New-York Central Railroad has set a good example in this matter by ordering for its yard in this city a noiseless switch-engine. But the strange thing is that public opinion has not long ago forced every rallway company to do the same thing. In our patient endurance of evils that could easily be avoided we are a long-suffering people. We allow trucks to carry loads of loudly clanking iron rails through our streets when we might just as well as not insist on their being packed so as to be noiseless. And we permit thousands of milk-wagons to dis

tions that could easily be avoided by a little gold has actually been discovered there,

It is taken for granted that a city must noisy. Doubtless some noises are unavoidable; but many even of such noises could be medified, and a vast number of other noises that we now endure without protest are wholly unnecessary. Of the many municipal problems that are to-day pressing for solution the elimination of unnecessary noises is by no means the least, though it has received little attention from municipal reformers.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE CRITICISED. H. W. Horwill writes a vigorous and aggres

sive article for "The Contemporary Review," calling for a new English Bible. The points that he makes against the authorized English translation, commonly called the King James Bible, will startle those who have been taught to regard it as an English classic. But it must be confessed that there is some good sense in what he says. Everybody will admit that an English version is required not for the scholar, but for the plain, uneducated man. As Bishop Westcott puts it, the function of the translator is "to place the English reader as "nearly as possible in the position of the reader "of the original text." But this authorized version does not do that. Paul and the four Evangelists wrote in the verncular of their day. It never entered into their minds to rewrite in the language of 285 years before. But the authorized English version is written in the tongue spoken 285 years ago; and the Revised Version, which was made in order to modernize it, contains such obsolete words as "firmament," "daysman," "bruit," "divers," "mete;" "halt" and "husbandman," as well as numerous words that suggest an erroneous meaning to the average reader. How few of those not scholars there are who know that "comforter" means "strengthener," or that "minister" means "servant." In both translations words which in the course of centuries have acquired a special technical signification are used as the equivalent of terms which at the time the books were written had simply an everyday colloquial meaning

One of the most serious faults of the English version, in the opinion of Mr. Horwill, is its archnic style, which, of course, was entirely absent from the Scriptures themselves. "Nine "people out of ten," he says, "reading in the Gospels 'ye' for 'you', and 'doeth' for 'does', family, has given to the Government for the fami-"suppose that Jesus Christ, both in His discourses and in His conversations, was accus-'tomed to use stilted, unnatural speech rather "more quaint than the fashion of Friends." So far as this impression is created, the authorized version gives a false idea of the Bible. And, what is almost as bad, it has led the ministry to adopt an unnatural, obsolete style in of McGuffey's school readers and spellers, which their sermons that is to-day doing much to allenate the people from the Church.

It is said, however, that, though the authorized Bible contains obsolete terms and faulty translations, it is at least an English classic, to touch which is little less than sacrilege. It is, indeed, well known that many admire the English Bible as a piece of Herature who either doubt or disbelieve its claims to be a Divine revelation. Mr. Horwill thinks that this view is not borne out by the facts. The simple Saxon style of the Bible, he says, is marred by such Latinisms as "sanctify" 'make holy," and "mortify" for "put to death," and such simplicity as it possesses is due to the characteristics of the original. It is the Bible's message that has commended it to the Englishspeaking people, and it has won its way in splite of its style, not because of it. The world has outgrown the old belief that the Bible was intended to teach science; but there are yet many who think that it is somehow a model of literary style, a view which would have been very novel to a man named Paul of Tarsus. Of the 326 tongues in which the Bible is circulated 325 are in the common, everyday speech of people now living. And one-namely, the English Bible-is in the tongue of people who fived nearly 300 years ago. In view of these facts, Mr. Horwill proposes that there shall be at intervals of a hundred years or less a complete new translation of the Bible in the living vernacular of the day, and that the present authorized version be preserved simply as a textbook of the language. It is one thing, howsays, he will find it hard to impress his views

Mayor-elect Pennoyer, of Portland, Ore., says he will draw only half the salary belonging to his ffice. He shows a proper conception of the value of his services, but he is a little weak on fractions. One-tenth would be better than one-half; and, by the way, did he ever study infinitesimal

The cost of the coronation was twice that of the St. Louis cyclone, and the loss of life attending it three or four times greater. As a spectade the latter for a short time surpassed anything which the more protracted pageant had to show, marshalling in night and fire the rage of the powers of the air more potent than all of Russia's line of bannered Czars from the days of Rurik down. If it had happened in Moscow at the time when the coronation solemnities were at their height it would have added to the Russian annals the most thrilling pege which they contain. But no one country or occasion oun have everything even though the country be the biggest in the world and the occasion so august a one as the crowning of its ruler.

The constituent elements of Jersey cider have never been known, and the mystery enveloping them have generally been regarded as impenetrable, like that which broods around the Egyptian subvex and the North German sausage. But it is going to be all settled presently. The United States Government has undertaken an analysis of the fluid, and will bring all the chemical resources of the Administration to bear upon it. The investigation arises out of a supposed violation of law at Asbury Park, where a beverage locally labelled as elder has been openly on sale with effects upon the resident population and the stranger within its gates calling for a speedy and earthing inquest. Except Lake Mohawk Asbury Park is the most tectotal place known in this or any other country, and anything which menaced the sobriety of its inhabitants of course had to be officially looked into without delay. Chief of Police Hulshart, of Neptune Township, which contains Asbury Park, is a side, but by no means stlent, partner of the Government in this investigation, and if we do not presently learn what Jersey cider is made of the inquiry may as well be abandoned altogether. It has taken a long time to find out, and the most familiar tests employed upon it have withered many a promising career; now that the Government has taken hold of the subject the exact formula, with all its chemical equivalents, will no doubt speedily be forth-

Some Mugwumps are coming to a fust view of the Democratic party as a public enemy. One of them says that asking financial aid for the Chicago convention, which it is evident the freesilver men will control, is "to ask business men "or capitalists to contribute to the assembling of "a body of public enemies."

Salt is sometimes an important element in gold mines, and as there is lots of the former at Syracuse there is in the nature of things no reason why the latter should not be found there. Report of such discovery floats eastward, as well as to other points of the compass, on wings of wind buoyant as the prospectus of the stock company organized to float it, which will presently be issued, letting a favored investors in on the second floes. If

gold has actually been discovered there, pent-up Utica will no longer contract its powers, but will spill them over all out of doors in the search for a like deposit, and there is no telling what may hap pen to Rochester. A gold mine would be as fatal a gift to a city as beauty is said to be to a woman, and Syracuse may account herself fortunate if her mine turns out to be of Dutch metal, instead of the more precious substance. That is generally a cause of local calamity wherever it is found. The salt business has a good deal more in it in the long run.

Wilson has much sounder views on the currency than he had on the tariff, but his exploitation of the latter in the most ruinous bill ever brought be-fore Congress has so far destroyed confidence in his perspicacity that the public no longer care hear from him on any subject. The post of honor for him is the private station where he can air his revenue theories at will, with no injury beyond that of boring his immediate neighborhood.

PERSONAL

Thomas Irvey Bouve, the iron merchant of Ber ton who has just died, was an enthusiastic student of natural history, and was a member of the Bosof natural history, and ton Society of Natural History for nearly fifty year. He was also a member of the American Academy of the American Academy of the American Association in the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of various other scientific societies. He receive an honorary degree from Harvard College in 1850.

The Czarina is the seventh woman to be ap-pointed to a colonelcy in the Prussan arms. The pointed to a commency in the property of the regiment to which she has been appointed will here after be known as the 2d Dragoon Guard Regiment after be known as the 2d Dragoon Guard Resiment of the Empress Alexandra of Russia. The other women colonels are the Queen of Engiand, who is colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards; the German Empress, the Empress Frederick, the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Friedrich of Prussia, and the Princess Albrecht of Prussia, the tree last named being the chiefs of infantry regments.

The presidency of the National Cyclists Union, of Great Britain, which has been vacant union of death of the present Earl of Albemaries father, has been accepted by A. J. Balfour, Frat Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Common

A story is told of a Connecticut woman who wanted to see "Joe" Jefferson play in this city, and also wanted his autograph. She intended to make up a party to come down for the play, and when she was ordering the seats a bright idea struck her. She drew her check payable to the order of Joseph Jefferson, and a day or two afterward it came back to her bank with the autograph of the comedian neatly indorsed upon it. That autograph is now pasted in the woman's along, with a little note applaining the nature of the check.

King Humbert, in the name of himself and d Queen Margherita, and of the princes of the royal lies of the dead and wounded soldiers in Africa the sum of 4,000,000 francs. This sum is to be distributed without distinction between the Italian and native soldlers who fought side by side against the Appaintains. King Humbert has also expressed his intention of furnishing, if necessary, another sum of 1,000,000 frames, in his name and in that of the Queen, to be divided among the wounded. Alexander H. McGuffey, well known as the author

were so popular many years ago, has just died in Cincinnati at the age of seventy-nine. In speak-ing of him "The Cincinnati Tribune" says: "Mr. McGuffey's death removes another of the pioneers who have been instrumental in aiding the of Cincinnati, as well as promoting the educational interests if the entire Nation, and the public at large will regret the end of his well-spent life. After his graduation from the Miami University, of which his brother, W. H. McCouffey, was president, he was installed as professor of belles lettres at the Woodward College, this city, being at that time he was installed as professor of belies lettres at the Woodward College, this city, being at that time only eighteen years of age. During his occupancy of that chair he became noted as a remarkably brilliant teacher, and was wonderfully successful in his method of instruction. He prepared the famous school readers that have since been so widely used. These were published under his brother's name, although the latter had nothing to do with the authorship beyond merely supervising the work. During this time he studied law, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. Soon after he published under his own name the McGuffey Speller, which proved as remarkable a success as the redeers had been."

THE TALK OF THE DAY. ATT.

At a recent conference held at Atlanta University there was a discussion in recard to the alarming increase in the death rate of negroes in cities and large towns from such diseases as consumption and pneumonia, and it was decided to collect data on the subject, with a view to finding a remedy.

A QUESTION DECIDED. The sun sorter winks when a cloud passes by, In a knowin' and amiable way. An' the boughs they lean low o'er the spot where?

lie.
Like they had somethin' pleasant fer say.
An' I know whut they mean, fur it's perfectly true
That they's sense in their blinkin' an' swishin';
They want me ter tell 'em whut I'd ruther do,
Or go fishin'.

ever, to propose and another to accomplish:
and in spite of the good sense of much that he
says, he will find it hard to impress his views
on the English-speaking world.

Mayor-elect Penneyer, of Portland, Ore., says

I'm takin' my leisure ter ponder it o'er.
Fur it's pleasant ter doze an' ter dream:
It's fine whur the mosses grow thick on the sheet.
And the shiftin' light spansies the stream.
It's silent an' cool; an' I'm there out o' view
Of them ez thinks life hez a mission.
I don't know of nothin', that I'd ruther do
Than go fishin',—(Washington Star.

The St. Paul papers say that 300 members of the Swedish Evangelical Church, in St. Paul, have emphasized their dissent from the church discipline, which forbids membership in secret beneficiary orders, by seceding and forming a new church in the Protestant Episcopal fold. Their services will be conducted in the Swedish language, and will be identical with those of the State Church of Sweden Between that national Church and the Church of England, and consequently the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, there are no essential differences. The mission just organized will consti-tute the sixth Swedish Episcopal congregation in Minnesota. It is announced that the action taken in St. Paul will be followed by many Swedish Letherans elsewhere in Minnesota in the event of alure at the next Church Synod, to be held in the M to modify the rule relative to secret societies.

"That's a singular amount to ask for, What's you want of the odd five?"
"I wish to demonstrate my honest intentions by paying to you at once five marks on account.

-(Fliegende Blätter. "Can you lend me 105 marks?"

Western papers say that as a result of the recent disastrous windstorms the insurance business is disastrous windstorms the insurance business beoming all over the West, and every insurance office now advertises insurance against tornados and cyclones. A man can insure any property now and results in a property now and the case of adays, and insure it against any disaster. insure his house against fire, water, accident light-ning and burglary; he can insure his bicycle against thieves, his bunch of keys against loss. In Chicago's suburbs they are even insuring garbage cans, cago's suburbs they are even insuring garbage cans, a company guaranteeing to replace any cans that a company guaranteeing to replace any cans that may be stolen. As this sort of theft is growing may be stolen. common and a policy costs only 25 cents, the

insurance is popular. St. Stephen's College, at Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., has recently acquired George Washington's N. Y., has recently acquired George Washington's M.S. prayer-book. "The Dally Sacrifice." It consists of twenty-four nearly written pages in Washington's own handwriting, being prayers for private ton's own handwriting, being prayers for private or social use for each day of the week, composed or copied by him, presumably at an early period of or copied by him, presumably at an early period of or copied by him, presumably at an early period of the M.S. descended to the last private owner of the M.S. descended to the last private owner of Mount Vernon, and passed into the hands of a self-Mount

The National Beer Convention, which has been met at Philadelphia, was larger than the race Convention at Lake Mohonk will be, and race sented more money and political influence. From its procedure, we learn that the annual sales of beer in this country amount to \$35,000,000, increasing each year, and that the capital invested in the business is \$250,000,000. There are a good many per ple who believe that every drop of their product is an injury to society, and a good many other who believe that a good many of them brew a vis concection which it is a crime to produce or to offer to the public. The Government ought to regu-late their business here as it does in Germany and all other beer producing or consumins countries, and it will probably come to that one of these

Exhausted.—"Si Hubbard told me that he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin is him." said the farmer.
"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man.
"Yas. Fact is, I guess he jist about got it and "Yas. Fact is, I guess he jist about got it and "Indianapolis Journal.

"Men are now living," says "The Baltimore Sun,"
"who heard the eminent scientist, Professor Silliman, declare in a lecture at Yale College, after a careful mathematical calculation, that no best careful across the Atlantic ocean. It is not likely that the ever drawned that when would be constructed. he ever dreamed that ships would be constructed which could contain and consume nearly to saud tone on a siegis vovada